Amendments to the Specification:

At page one, after the title and before the first sentence, please insert the following paragraph:

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a divisional of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/714,526, filed November 16, 2000; and claims priority from Provisional Patent Application No. 60/165,712, filed November 16, 1999; Provisional Patent Application No. 60/187,526, filed on March 7, 2000; and Provisional Patent Application No. 60/242,760, filed on October 24, 2000.

Please delete the paragraph, including the heading, beginning at page 1, line 13.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--However, there are several common characteristics of bipolar separator plate design. Prior art bipolar separator plates have typically been produced in a discontinuous mode utilizing highly complex tooling that produces a plate with a finite cell area. Alternatively, prior art plates having a finite area may be produced from a collection of a mixture of discontinuously and continuously manufactured sheet-like components that are assembled to produce a single plate possessing a finite cell area. U. S. Patent No. 6,040,076 to Reeder teaches an example of a Molten Carbonate Fuel Cell (MCFC) bipolar separator plate produced in this fashion, where plates are die formed with a specific finite area of up to eight square feet. U.S. Patent No. 5,527,363 to ~~Marianowski~~ Wilkinson et. al. teaches an example of a Proton Exchange Membrane Fuel Cell (PEMFC) "embossed fluid flow field plate," also die formed with a discrete finite area. U.S. Patent No. 5,460,897 to Gibson et. al. teaches an example of a Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC) interconnect, also produced having a finite area. Bipolar separator plates produced with a discontinuous finite area do not enjoy the advantages of continuous production methods such as are commonly used to produce the electrodes and electrolyte members of the fuel cell. Continuous production methods provide cost and speed advantages and minimize part handling. Continuous production using what is

known as progressive tooling allows the use of small tools that are able to produce large plates from sheet material. The plate described in Reeder is able to be produced in a semi-continuous fashion, but requires tooling possessing an area equivalent to that of the finished bipolar plate area. The plate described in Reeder requires separately produced current collectors for both the anode and cathode. These current collectors may be produced in a continuous fashion. However, the resultant assembly is material intensive, comprised of three sheets of material. The area of the plate created by the design is fixed and unalterable unless retooled.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 25, line 12, with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- As seen in Fig. 43, a current collector/electrode sub-assembly 501 using flat wires is shown. As illustrated, sub-assembly 501 includes an electrode 502 and a plurality of flat wires 503A, 503B 503C,.... which extend across the surface of electrode 502. The flat wires 503A, 503B, 503C,... are set at a pitch 504, possess a width 505, and possess a thickness 506 . An adhesive 507 is applied to one surface of flat wires 503A, 503B, 503C,... for the purpose of bonding to the electrode 502. Further description of the use of such flat wires is provided in commonly owned U.S. Patent ~~Application No. 09/413,169~~ No. 6,383,677, entitled "Fuel Cell Current Collector," ~~filed on October 7, 1999~~ issued on May 7, 2002, and is incorporated in its entirety by reference.--